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POETRY.

For the Troy Budget.

TO THE OCEAN.

BY J. H. B.

There is nothing in nature so pleasing to me  
As the cry of the wild-bird, the rush of the sea,  
When the voice of the storm is abroad in the sky,  
And when the wild winds are loud and the sea it  
rings high.

When and the joy of the tempest tune  
You could fancy your hand could touch the  
moon!

As you ride on the mountain breakers blue  
Up to the firmament's beautiful hue—  
Where she rolls in the sky 'mid the shatt' red  
cloud,

Wan, and watery, lonely, and proud!  
Fittingly silvering the unbroken wave,  
As thundering round the surges rave.

While the savage winds from the sweep of heaven,  
The foam in a thousand shapes bath driven,  
And heaven's artillery strong and loud,  
Peels from the rending tempest cloud,  
While the dolphin comes up from his cave,  
And the porpoise sports the briny wave,  
The seamen flies swift for the rocky shore,  
Shouting shrill, to the white waves roar—  
Thou chainless deep untroubled by time,  
Forever roll thy wave sublime!

I love thee, sea! in thy boisterous play,  
In the sun's broad light, or the moon's mild ray,  
And, tho' we may view God's hand in all  
That deck the face of earth's changeable ball,  
Yet nothing is seen by the eye of time  
To godlike and fair, great sea! as thine.

O for the wonders that lie deep hid!  
Bright coral hills like a pyramid,  
Are gathered in masses with gems and gold,  
O'er which for ages thy waves had rolled!

And the footstep of man never durst intrude  
To break thy terrible solitude!

The monarch's sceptre—the tyrant's chain  
To thee, great sea! alike are vain!  
And thy mighty barbs that stem thy flood  
Are toys to thee in thy playful mood!

Thy voice proclaims his power abroad  
To the uttermost ends of the wide-spread world,  
Ocean! thy dark blue waves are hurled—  
And none shall tell them where to go.

Save the voice that commands the winds to blow!

Troy, September, 1837.

From the Christian Keepsake for 1837.

THE MARTYRED MISSIONARY  
AND HIS WIDOWED MOTHER.

BY HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.

Henry L. was born in that delightful village on the banks of the Connecticut, where the great Edwards reaped his spiritual harvest, and the apostolic Brainard rests from his labors. He was a son of many prayers; and I have heard his father speak with deep emotion, of the thanksgivings and wrestlings with which he lent the child to the Lord all the days of his life, in full faith that he would be born again, and called to the work of the ministry. Henry was early informed, and often reminded of this, his infant dedication; but he grew up, as other boys do, without the love of God in his heart. Much as he loved his father and mother, he was so far from making their act his own, that there is reason to believe he secretly resolved to mark out his own course, and in pursuing it, to walk in the way of his own heart, and after the sight of his own eyes. Entirely averse as he was, and as the carnal mind always is, to holiness and self-denial, how could he think of 'taking up the cross,' and following him 'who was despised and rejected of men, and in whom he saw no form nor comeliness, why he should desire him.'

He however wished for a public education; and having read the preparatory books, came to college, in the autumn of 1825, a tall and goodly young man, with a frank and open countenance, fine health, and a perilous flow of animal spirits. Guided as he had been, from early childhood, ded as he had been, from early childhood, in 'the right ways of the Lord,' by parental instruction and example, an enlightened conscience held the wayward propensities of his heart in check; and it was manifest, from his alternate restlessness and fixed attention under the preaching of the word, that the truth did not fall powerless upon his ear.

Soon after leaving college, Mr. L. commenced his professional studies in the Theological Seminary of A——, where he spent three years. He thought there could be no higher, nobler earthly aim, than to become thoroughly qualified to preach the everlasting gospel. But what field of labor should he himself enter? Should he remain at home, or should he 'go far hence unto the Gentiles?' The Heathens were perishing, and his choice was soon fixed.

His parents perceived it in the benevolent aspirations of his soul, long before his lips made the disclosure; and when he told them all his heart, and craved their consent and their blessing, 'immediately they conferred not with flesh and blood,' but said, go and 'the Lord be with thee.'

While pursuing his theological course, Mr. L. became exceedingly interested in the Dyaks of Borneo, who were then represented as even more savage and blood-thirsty than the cannibal tribes of New Zealand. Could any thing be done to save them? While he was musing the fire burned. They were continually before him in all their horrible barbarity. Day and night his ardent spirits yearned over them; and though he had reason to believe that no white man could venture within their reach, even for an hour, without extreme danger, his desire to visit their country and attempt their conversion became irrepresible. The American Board, under whose direction he had placed himself, yielded to his wishes; and as soon as the necessary preparations could be made, he embarked with a brother of a kindred soul, for the great eastern Archipelago. Touching at Batavia, on the frontiers of the vast empire of pagan darkness, they yielded to the judgment of an experienced veteran in the missionary service, whom they met there, and concluded to remain, till they could make the wisest and best arrangements in their power for proceeding to the place of their destination. While they were waiting at Batavia, they were induced to plan a voyage to the island of Sumatra, with a view of spending a few weeks in exploring the country of the Battas, which it was supposed might be done without any greater hazard than missionaries have often encountered, with entire safety.

They landed—they sought for information—they were encouraged—they were dissuaded—they looked to heaven for direction, and finally resolved to proceed. Having procured suitable guides, they advanced slowly and with great difficulty three or four days' journey into the interior when they came suddenly upon a kind of fort, which belonged to the Battas, and from which they sallied out with the most hostile demonstrations. The guides fled. The missionaries could not make known their benevolent errand, for there was no one to interpret, and the spears of the barbarians soon closed the interview in blood. How the orgies of the succeeding night were kept may be conjectured, for the Battas too are cannibals. But the martyrs—young, vigorous, ardent and fresh from their long preparations—went up (who can doubt it?) to receive their crowns. What a change! How sudden—how great—how glorious! One hour entangled in those horrid jungles, and the next walking the streets of the New Jerusalem! One moment stunned by savage yells, in the agonies of a cruel death, and the next listening to the song of Moses and the Lamb!

When Henry L. left America, both his parents were living to receive his last embrace, and to commend him to the protection of that Power which rules the winds and the waves. In the autumn of 1834, his father was suddenly called away from a large and dependent family, several months after the death of Henry, but before the tragical news had reached this country. His mother, now a widow in feeble health and deep affliction, was my neighbor. The letters from Batavia which brought the overwhelming intelligence to her brother, were of such a character as to leave no room for doubt, or hope. As soon as I learned their contents, I was on my way to her dwelling. But how should I meet her, whose life, since the death of her husband, was more than ever 'bound up' in Henry? What sympathies had I to offer in such an hour? What could I do but sit down, like Job's friends, without speaking a word? Surely I shall find the martyred missionary's widowed mother, utterly prostrated by the shock. Such were my thoughts, during the few moments that it required to bring me to her door, and such the painful anticipations with which I entered the house. But how could I do her this great injustice; or rather how could I thus 'make the grace of God of none effect?' I was never more mistaken in my life.

She was not prostrated. She met me as usual with a smile. It shone through her tears, it is true; but it was no less a smile for that. 'This day brings you heavy tidings.' 'Yes,' was her calm reply; 'but I am so far from being sorry I parted with Henry, as a missionary to the Heathen, that I never in my life felt so strong a desire that some of my other children might engage in the same cause. O, how much do those poor creatures, who have murdered my son, need the gospel! The surprise, the relief of that moment, I cannot express. It was giving a turn to the affliction which I had not thought of. But it

was so natural; or rather, there was so much of the grace of God in it, that as the new idea flashed on my mind, I seemed to see the conversion of the poor Battas intimately connected, and very much hastened by the tragical event. Surely it will, I said to myself, excite the church to more fervent prayers and more strenuous efforts in their behalf. The more savage they are, the more urgent the reasons for sending them missionaries. Here is a widowed mother, whose son they massacred in cold blood, before he could speak a word to them of Jesus Christ, the great atoning sacrifice,—wishing, in the first moments of her grief, that her other children might be prepared to go and carry them the gospel of peace. Surely, when Christian mothers come, by hundreds and by thousands, to issues like these, all the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty, will be enlightened, and become the dwelling places of righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

From the Saturday Courier.

Essay on the Aborigines of America, and the Causes of their Decline.

Whether Man was originally transplanted from the East into the New World, or whether he was a creation sui generis, suited to the peculiar climate he was placed in, are subjects that have often been investigated by the learned. The question is still held in considerable doubts, and admits further inquiry. It is not our province, however in the present discussion to attempt to solve the problem. We take it for granted that Man had existed in the New World from a very early period, but how or in what manner he came here—being foreign to the treatise before us—we proceed in our inquiry.

In order to arrive at some data as to the actual state of the early Aborigines, we must refer to the observations of the first Navigators who reached the American shores. These adventurers found the inhabitants of the Torrid Zone highly polished in the arts of society and government—skilful agriculturalists—in the cultivation of beautiful gardens, botanically arranged. Their manufactures were carried on to a great extent, and their public buildings were erected of marble, with exquisite workmanship. At this period, when the glories of Greece and Rome were departed, and the Middle Ages in comparative barbarism, it is extraordinary to find cities in the Western World enjoying the height of splendour and civilization.

The Empires of Peru and Mexico were evidently the Rome and Athens of this vast territory, from whence the Northern and Southern countries were peopled, for there was as wide a difference existing between those Aborigines as between the barbarous nations of Northern Europe and those residing within the precincts of the Torrid Zone. In either case, hunting, fishing, and the rudest manner of living, were the sole objects of their ambition, and consequently these precarious modes of livelihood were not favorable to a dense population.

In Kamtschatka and Northern Tartary, to the present day, the population is limited—the intense cold of those territories operating as a bar to procreation. Passing from thence to Greenland and the Esquimaux, we find a very limited community. At Terra del Fuego and Australia, the same paucity of inhabitants exists; in fine through every region, where civilization and the arts have not been cultivated, man invariably is found few in numbers. On the contrary, La Vega tells us, that the Peruvians possessed immense treasures. Their edifices were of stone, some of an immense size, equal to the buildings of the Egyptians—being 30 feet in length and 18 in breadth. They had music, and acted comedies and tragedies. They understood geometry and other sciences, betokening a people descended from an ancient race. Their kings, the Incas, emanated from a remote stock, similar to the Pharaohs of Egypt, and for any thing we know to the contrary, equally ancient. They maintained large standing armies, and from their perfection in architecture, astronomy, and other branches of civilized life, there is every reason to believe that their population was then very great.

How long a time had elapsed from the creation of the world to their advancement in the various sciences, is a moral impossibility ever to be ascertained, from their never having possessed the art of writing but by hieroglyphics. Posterity has hitherto been in the dark as to their original origin. In a country, so subject to earthquakes, populous cities might have been destroyed,—and those in question, as witnessed by our navigators, have long arisen from the wreck of previous monarchies.

The Mexican Empire at this period was on the same scale of grandeur and civiliza-

tion. Their public edifices were well built of stone and polished marble. The royal palace had thirty gates, and the architectural arrangement of the roof of Montezuma's grand apartment might vie with the roof of Westminster Hall in London.

The city, like that of Peru, was supplied with water by aqueducts, extending to a considerable distance. Like the Romans, they seemed unacquainted with the fact of water invariably finding its level, otherwise the immense labour and expense, to which both nations were subjected might have been spared. If the historians of that period are to be relied on, and we have no reason to doubt it, the population of these cities was immense. Mexico contained three hundred thousand inhabitants, and their military force was prodigious, the Emperor having thirty auxiliaries, who could each bring into the field one hundred thousand fighting men. Their astronomers divided the year into 365 days, and into 18 months, containing 20 days each; the remaining 5 intercalary days they devoted to festivals, according to the custom of their forefathers.

They had public schools and colleges, and their laws were framed upon the most just and honourable principles. In fine, nothing appears to the contrary, but at one period this ancient empire was as powerful as that of the Romans, with the exception of the extension of conquest.

In a country so thickly populated, crime of course then, as well as at the present day, was of common occurrence; consequently, those who fled from the arm of justice, wandered into remote districts, and thus peopled territories that never had the opportunity of rising into magnitude and power. These wanderers, being mostly the depraved, sought only the precarious subsistence which the woods and rivers afforded them, and from that stock are descended the natives of the present day.

These wandering tribes, like the Arabs, Gypsies, and other unsettled hordes, are never populous. Great numbers are prematurely destroyed by privations; others are carried off by disease; but the greater part fell a prey to dissensions which exist among all barbarians, to so great an extent that extermination not unfrequently ensues. The principle instilled into them from infancy is a spirit of the deepest revenge. Unacquainted with the precepts of the Christian dispensation, they pursue the course prescribed by their forefathers, and like the wild animals of the forest wage eternal war with each other. Immolation, which is practised to so great an extent in Central Africa, and which operates against population, was in like manner practised by the Aborigines of America. Their temples were constantly supplied with the skulls of their enemies. Like the Scythians, each man had to present a skull to the emperor, or he obtained no reward. A society, so constituted, could never enlarge its borders, with the smiling scene of a rising population, and flourishing cities.

China, on the contrary, from the very frame of its government, and encouragement of industry, increased its population daily, and retained it, which can never happen to a wandering race, constituted as the Indian character is at the present day.

Independently of their general habits being unfavourable to population, there is still a very important characteristic to be enumerated; that women, existing in a state of nature, appear to lose their prolific power. Hence the slow progress that is made in populating those portions of the earth over which the Savage has the ascendancy. Nevertheless, this is a wise provision of the Deity, for where food is precarious, large families of children would starve for want of the common necessities of life. Those who have had opportunities of visiting the various tribes, can testify to the fact of their never having heard, or seen of any large family of children, which is in accordance with historians & philosophers, who have written on the physical condition of mankind, on visiting the settlement of the Miamajas and Sioux. The writer of this article was particularly struck with the paucity of children. He inspected their dwellings and invariably found it the same.

Why the general population of Aborigines of America has declined since the conquest of the Spaniards and Portuguese, is a question that is involved in great mystery, and puzzled the metaphysician; but on calmly reviewing the subject, it is as easily solved as to inquire what has become of the dense population of Rome & Athens—of Babylon & Nineveh—they are merged in surrounding nations.

In the New World, the tide of man has flowed in a different channel. Whilst they reposed in peace and security, they progressively increased in population, until they arrived at that state of civilization &

power, described by La Vega and Acosta. But when a foreign enemy landed upon their shores, lighted up the torch of discord, and put thousands to the sword. When the cry of extermination went forth to satiate the avaricious spirit of the invaders, the empire was rent asunder. Some fled to the mountains; others were doomed to the mines; whilst thousands perished by fire and by the sword.

This disgraceful outrage upon a harmless race of beings, perpetrated under the mask of Christianity, will for ever stain the historian's page, and can never be obliterated. The fertile plains of Mexico, deluged with blood, have never recovered the violent shock, the effects of that infamous, cruel and treacherous proceeding. From that scene of devastation, we may date the fall of a people once raised to the pinnacle of greatness, who have never since shown conspicuous in the annals of nations.

Driven from the bonds of society, their habits have undergone a complete revolution; hence the various scattered tribes over the face of the country, who have gradually dwindled into comparatively few numbers. Like the tribes of Israel, they have never since risen to a large, united company, but continue as fugitives on the earth, or as the Egyptians, whose numbers were immense in the days of Ptolemy, but in aftertime have been scattered abroad apparently never to rise again.

Whether secondary causes exist as a bar to their increasing numbers, is another subject for our examination.

Some have imagined that their communication with Europeans, and the introduction of spirituous liquors among them, has tended to their degeneracy; but this is by no means proved. Even if we admitted any degeneracy from the introduction of ardent spirits, its baneful operations would extend over a very small sphere, compared with the immense tract of country: for in the remote districts many tribes are to this day unacquainted with alcohol, yet the smallness of population is equally apparent.

Notwithstanding the immense pains that have been taken to civilize the Indians, by providing them with articles of domestic utility, and instructing them in the various arts which tend to improve society, they benefit but little by it. There appears within them a lurking spirit for a roving life, similar to the Gypsies, Arabians, and others, whose cities have become desolate, and the inhabitants wanderers. That the mind of man is susceptible of very great change, is evident to any casual observer; but that a whole nation should so fall into supineness is truly astonishing, yet this is nevertheless a positive fact. The Ethiopian, who once reigned in splendour, is now a bye word among nations, and the once learned Egyptians a people of reproach.

Tradition being the only book they refer to, the mind is contracted within a narrow sphere. In like manner the Indians repose on the same bed of listlessness and apathy. Their minds have sunk into a state of torpor, that all the energies of Europeans seem unable to arouse. It appears that the remembrance of former days, when their forefathers were so cruelly despoiled, has sunk deep into the breasts of succeeding generations. Distrust waves its banner over all their movements, and a spirit of revenge that time generally consigns to oblivion, still hovers over them, superseding every noble feeling of emulation to arise once more in the scale of nations.

With respect to the Gypsies they evidently are remnants of a race, cursed by Heaven for impiety, and so long as the fiat remains in force, they will continue in the same state of degradation. But in the nation before us, who had never known or heard of the Scriptures, until their discovery by Columbus, who had been permitted to spring up on the great theatre of life for some wise purpose, to which the historian is a stranger,—no denunciation from Heaven appears reconcilable.

Natural causes appear to have operated in their rise to a once flourishing community, and their dispersion is historically accounted for; but why they have not risen again as a nation, or assumed the various arts and sciences their ancestors once cultivated, is a problem equally difficult to solve, as to inquire why the environs of Dendera have no astronomers now, or the banks of the Nile none learned in the sciences. Time, that witnesses the rise of nations, and the decay thereof, silently moves on, leaving man throughout his various stages to pursue his course.

The records of many nations having been faithfully preserved, we can trace their origin, and follow them to their annihilation. This boon has not been extended to the New World, from the circumstance of writing not having been encouraged, though there is every reason to believe that the ancient Mexicans possessed this powerful medium of thought through hieroglyphic



symbols, which no one at the present day can decipher; consequently we are in the dark as to their antiquity, or their mental powers. We have no other medium to trace them than by observation, the result of which appears to be, that a gradual decay is apparent from the Era of Cortes, that having by degrees emerged into an unsophisticated state of nature, their mental powers, taken in the aggregate, have diminished to the mere existence from day to day; that this state of apathy is apparent in all wandering tribes throughout the various regions of the earth, and the Indian therefore is not solitary in his physical condition, since it is notorious from the observation of all travellers, that the same principle exists in every country where man is similarly circumstanced. G. C. St. Catharines, (Upper Canada.)

## GREAT LOYAL MEETING (Concluded.)

The fourth resolution was moved and seconded by John M. Tobin, Esq., and James Logan, Esq. Mr. Tobin introduced it to the meeting with the following remarks:—

Gentlemen,—The honor has been assigned to me of proposing to you the next resolution, an honor quite unexpected upon my part, and which I would have declined, conscious of my inability to do justice to the subject, were I not convinced that it is the duty of every individual possessing feelings of loyalty (however humble his station in life,) to come forward upon the present occasion to express his abhorrence of the seditious proceedings of the revolutionary faction. Gentlemen, the present is my first appearance upon any public occasion, and I need not therefore tell you that I am unaccustomed to public speaking. I am fortunate in having been preceded by gentlemen who have so ably and so eloquently expatiated upon the objects of this meeting, so as to render it unnecessary for me to do so. But I cannot refrain from addressing a few words to my fellow countrymen and creed in particular, as great efforts are now being made to enlist you under the banner of the revolutionary faction. I am satisfied I do not see one before me of whom there is a chance of his deserting his colours to hoist the tricolor flag; but fellow countrymen, your influence in these eventful times is necessary to prevent others less wary being led astray; for, be assured if the revolutionary faction succeed, those sacred edifices (the Cathedral and Seminary) of piety and learning will be swept away, and with them our religion and all that is dear to us. Gentlemen I will read to you the resolution which I have the honor to propose, and which I have no doubt will meet with your concurrence.

**Resolved 4**—That this meeting is persuaded that there exists no substantial cause for apprehension of a successful rebellion against the British Government, by the mass of our fellow subjects of French origin, though the utmost activity and perseverance, are employed to create disorder and sedition amongst them; but feeling that to guard against the pernicious influence of that activity and perseverance, and to arrest it is the bounden duty of every good subject, this meeting calls upon their fellow subjects throughout the province to organize themselves into local associations, as the most effectual means for the security of good order, the protection of life and property, and the maintenance of the connection happily existing between this province and the British Empire.

James Holmes, Esq., then moved the fifth resolution, which was seconded by Robert Armour, Senior, Esq., as follows:—

**Resolved 5**—That this meeting seizes this present opportunity of declaring its opposition to the application of the elective principle to the Legislative Council of this Province, and of reiterating the claims of the inhabitants of Lower Canada of British origin, to the abolition of the feudal tenure, and the establishment of an efficient system of registration for mortgages, the want of which has not only retarded the settlement and improvement of the province, but has rendered it conspicuous for its backward condition in comparison with our sister province.

Previous to reading the resolution, Mr. Holmes made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen,—I have undertaken the duty of proposing for your approval, the fifth Resolution.—Notwithstanding it is not a dressed, as are those which preceded it, directly to your feelings, yet as it touches your interests, I believe it will command an equal share of your attention. There is not a man in the assemblage before me, numerous as it is, who is not interested in the subject matter of the resolution; for whether owner of real estate or not, the evil influence of the laws now in force in this province, affecting real estate, is of so searching a character as to be felt by the labourer, the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, by the entire mass of society; the merchant looks up his means irremediably the instant he invests in landed property—whatever may be his necessities subsequently he cannot realize a shilling from that source, simply because he cannot shew that it is unincumbered; the industry of the farmer and mechanic, the enterprise of the merchant, and the energies of all, meet not, in this province, with their just reward, and cannot meet with it so long as these pernicious laws are suffered to exist. It may be asked, why are they suffered to

exist? that, however, is a question which should be put to the French party: that party can truly reply, that so long as these laws exist, they are certain of preserving their ascendancy—for British enterprise and exertion shun the country so odiously distinguished. The feudal tenure and the absence of offices for the enregistrement of mortgages, are the grievances of which the British population complain; these are real, substantial grievances—not the flimsy, imaginary grievances so loudly exclaimed against by the French party, the chief of which is the Legislative Council as at present appointed; their chief grievance is, that the Council is not elective. In my opinion, the benefit the country would derive from an elective council over that derived from a council nominated by the Crown, is very problematical; but, whatever difference of opinion there may be on that point, every one will admit, that, in comparison with the grievances of which the British population complain, those complained of by the French are as nothing. In this province, every thing is in a backward state, the value of land is far less in Lower Canada, through the evil influence of these laws, than in the adjoining provinces or states, and property in the city of Montreal actually sells for less than property of the same description in the small towns of Upper Canada and the adjoining Union; aye, in cities of a third the size, property brings double and treble the price. Were the hated feudal system done away with, and registry offices established, property would at once command its just value, and prosperity would be general. These are objects much more worthy of attention than changes in the constitution.

The regular business of the meeting being at an end, the Hon. chairman introduced Mr. M'Ginn to the meeting, who stated that he had a resolution to propose which he hoped would meet with the approbation of his auditors, as follows:—

**Resolved 6**—That the Irish inhabitants of this city do hereby express their unqualified abhorrence of the low and base attempts that are making to draw them over to the revolutionary party, whose designs they consider inimical to all good government and to the safety and well being of this province, and at the same time their readiness, should it ever be necessary, to repel by force those whose every action bespeak them the enemies alike of themselves and of their countrymen in general.

Mr. M'Ginn then addressed the meeting in a style replete with his well known sound sense and practical reasoning, as follows:—

Gentlemen,—In proposing the resolution I have now the honor to hold in my hand, and which I am persuaded embraces the sentiments of a large majority of my countrymen, by some it may be considered an act of presumption, if not impudence on my part, (cries of 'no, no') but as the situation in which I am placed gives me a better opportunity of knowing, I am well satisfied that the sentiments held forth in this resolution are strictly correct. I shall, therefore, with your permission, move the resolution without further comment, that you may have an opportunity of judging for yourselves.

**Resolved 6**—That the Irish inhabitants of this city do hereby express their unqualified abhorrence of the low and base attempts that are making to draw them over to the revolutionary party, whose designs they consider inimical to all good government and to the safety and well being of this province, and at the same time their readiness, should it ever be necessary, to repel by force men whose every action bespeak them the enemies alike of themselves and of their countrymen in general.

Irishmen, the recent proceedings of the revolutionary party have been of a nature calculated to arrest our attention, who well knowing your physical value to their cause, have descended to every species of low artifice to win you over to their party. The wrongs you have really felt in your native land, wrongs happily unknown here, are held up to your remembrance, painted, exaggerated and misrepresented; and they tell you that the like will be practised upon you here. They profess to sympathize with you, and kindly offer to make your cause their own would you but make common cause with them. Professing the religion of the majority of my countrymen, professing, I say, for most if not all of their leaders have no religion whatever, they would make your noted attachment to your faith the path to your hearts, and try to persuade you that you are likely to experience again a system of religious oppression. Irishmen, do not allow your minds to be abused by their crafty insinuations....Do you really feel the grievances they would make you believe you are now suffering under? or have any of you witnessed the *Tithe Proctor* approaching your doors in this land of great freedom? we will believe we are oppressed only when we can feel it. Irishmen, believe them not, these men sympathize with you only because they fear you, and were you in their power, in a physical sense, as far as they are in yours, they would show their kindness for you by driving you into the river before that sun goes down. Do you ask me for proof? I answer they have shewn their determination of excluding you from a participation of that liberty here which you sought for in vain in the land of our fathers, by levying a poll tax on every Irishman coming into the province. I say, then, beware of those men, for no artifice is too base for them to resort to if it hold

out but a hope of success. I am aware that such attempts have been made and are now making, I am sorry to say with but too much success. Men claiming our country as their birth place are found in their ranks; for, gentlemen, the Editor of the *Vindicator* professes to be an Irishman!—an Irishman now no more, as we disclaim the connection—and others besides, calling themselves Irishmen, have been seen parading our streets with armed bands of revolutionists, bearing the banners of their sedition. (Here 'Joshua Bell' was the cry of the responding multitude.)—I would particularly appeal to that class of my countrymen to which I belong—the working class. And I would ask who are the men that give you employment? Your false and designing friends? Oh! no, they do not; they would not employ you. Need I tell you that the men who give you employment are the men of British origin. Need I tell you that it is their enterprising spirit, their capital that have carried on public works, that have built our wharves, and projected railroads while their measures are restricted and paralysed by our pretended friends in withholding the very sinews of enterprise, the revenue of the country. Irishmen, let me entreat you not to lend an attentive ear to men, who knowing your sensitive nature, can address themselves to your feelings and are, I am sorry to add, but too successful. 'You may be duped' but as the poet adds, 'you won't be dared.' Remember our fathers, our brothers and sisters who may yet be disposed to follow us to this land of surpassing freedom; and say you are about to strike a blow that would effectually prevent them from enjoying the happy freedom that many of you now feel. Remember we have come here; and there are many desirous of following. It is then our duty as far as in us lies, to keep an entrance open to them; nor ever be guilty of an act that would operate as a barrier to their inclinations. Consider then before you determine the course you are to take. You have been told by those that have preceded me, that the time is come when something more definite must be done. Conciliatory measures have served only to embolden our enemies to go on progressing in the work of rebellion. You have heard from some of them that have preceded me that we may not apprehend any physical opposition to supply the least ground for alarm; but finding the work of intimidation so prosperous to their cause, agitation is employed as a means to extort their unjust demands. But, Irishmen, it is high time when armed parties march through our streets, as they have been seen of late to the number of seven or eight hundred men, at the midnight hour. It is time, I say, that some thing should be done. The day of conciliation it would appear is passed, and whatever be their motives they must be put down. I need not tell you that this is the proudest day of my life, and if a prouder one awaits me, it will be that on which, in obedience to the call of duty, I shall buckle on my armour and stand shoulder to shoulder in the ranks with my countrymen. And as it would appear that moral suasion will produce no effect, by way of convincing those deluded men of their error, we must try to convince them by the most pointed of all arguments—the point of a *British Bayonet*. As I may not trespass longer on your valuable time, I shall conclude by reading again in your hearing, the resolution I have proposed, that you may seal it with the stamp of your approbation, or otherwise express your sentiments respecting it.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen and the Constitution and the same for the Chairman, after which the meeting formed into line, and marched through the city, cheering at the Barracks and other places, until they arrived at the Place d'Armes, when they peaceably adjourned every man to his own home.

### From the Montreal Gazette

We yesterday witnessed in the streets of this city, the first collision that has taken place in this Province between British subjects of English and French origin, on the subject of those political opinions which have so long estranged them from one another, as parties contending for different schemes of government. On Saturday, we heard it stated in various parts of the town, that on Monday it was intended by the anarchical body calling themselves the 'Sons of Liberty,' to meet at the Place d'Armes, and there raise the cap and plant the tree of liberty. These reports were partly confirmed on Sunday morning, when a Proclamation by the Magistrates appeared, posted in various parts of the city. This document stated, that depositions had been lodged before the Magistrates, that numerous bodies of men, assuming distinctive badges and denominations, and influenced by adverse political opinions, intended on Monday to parade the streets of the city, from which processions, under the present excited state of public feeling, there was reason to apprehend that riots and tumults might ensue. All parties were therefore called upon to refrain from joining or forming part of such processions, which were only calculated to disturb the public peace, and endanger the persons and property of her Majesty's subjects. The proclamation was followed on Monday morning by a placard posted on the walls, calling upon the different Loyal & Constitutional Wards to meet at the Place d'Armes, at twelve o'clock, to assist 'to crush rebellion in the bud!' The consequence was that throughout the whole of the forenoon of yesterday, the streets presented a very serious and

portentous aspect. No one could tell what was to happen, or, indeed, whether any preparations had been made to justify the expectations of the Magistrates and the other well-disposed inhabitants of the city. At various corners of the streets, different parties met together, anxiously inquiring & conversing as to what might be the result of the day. About two o'clock, however, it was discovered that a considerable number of the 'Sons of Liberty,' had assembled together in a large yard facing Great St. James Street; and we copy the following from the Herald of this morning, as the best report that we have been able to procure, of what followed:—

About two o'clock they began to muster in the yard of Bonacina's tavern, in front of the American Presbyterian Church, Great St. James' Street. The muster attracted the attention of some Constitutionalists, who remained to look on; when all at once the party inside the yard, about 250 in number, rushed out and made an indiscriminate attack with sticks and stones on those outside. Two pistols were also fired off, and a ball from one of them lodged in the sleeve of Mr. Whitelaw, carpenter. A gentleman immediately went up to Mr. T. S. Brown, who was taking a very active part in the affair, and said he would hold him responsible for the firing, on which Mr. B. raised a stick to strike him, when the threatened blow was wardled off, and Mr. B. knocked down by a Doric. Mr. Hoofstetter, who went up to separate the combatants, and to protect Mr. Brown, was severely handled by the 'Sons of Liberty,' and had it not been for the interference of Mr. J. C. Gunlack, Mr. Brown might have suffered more severely. As it is, his wounds are reported to us as being severe though not dangerous. The rebels then chased their few opponents along St. James' Street, breaking the windows of Dr. Robertson & other inhabitants in that street.

We were present when they turned down St. Francois Xavier Street and passed into Notre Dame Street; and can safely and positively declare, that a band of from two to three hundred of the 'Sons of Liberty,' if so they could be, were only resisted by about a dozen Constitutionalists.

When the mob entered Notre Dame Street from St. Francois Xavier Street, showers of stones were flying in every direction, like hail; and one or two inoffensive individuals having entered the store of Mr. Bradbury, the windows & door were smashed to pieces, & several stones thrown far into the interior of the premises. The mob then proceeded along Notre Dame Street, turning back into Great St. James Street, where they rallied in additional numbers. By this time, the brave Doric Club mustered; and we resume the account contained in the Herald, of what afterwards took place:—

But the Doric Club and others reinforcing the pursued, turned the tables on the enemy, who fled pell mell up the main street of the St. Lawrence Suburbs, where they were pursued and conquered after a short fight at the corner of Dorchester Street. The loyalists then marched through the principal portion of the town and suburbs seeking for the 'Sons of Liberty,' but in vain—they seemed to have evaporated like ghosts into thin air. On passing a house in Dorchester street, opposite the residence of Mr. M. Idler, it was stated that the patriots were in the habit of drilling there, and it was thereupon resolved that it should be examined, when a seven-barrelled, a double-barrelled and a single-barrelled, in all three guns, a sword and the banner of the 'Sons of Liberty,' were found and delivered over to the authorities. Previous to this, while the crowd were passing Joshua Bell's house in Notre Dame Street, some marks of disapprobation and some missiles thrown against it testified the opinion entertained of the turncoat, when he opened a window and presented a gun, which snapped twice. Early in the afternoon, the Riot Act was read, and the Royal Regiment ordered out to parade the street, supported by the Artillery, neither of whom were required, as the Canadians were entirely routed before the military made their appearance. This unprovoked riot raised by the 'Sons of Liberty' will, we hope, teach them a lesson, and give them a sample of what kind of enemies they have to deal with. It was not the least amusing part of the scene, to witness Messrs. Desrivieres & John Donegan leading on the troops, at which the indignation of the spectators was unequivocally displayed. About six o'clock the loyalists marched up Bonsecours Street, and it was with great difficulty they were restrained from attacking Mr. Papineau's house. The Vindicator office, however, fared differently—the types, paper and everything having been thrown into the street. These attacks on persons and property are to be regretted; but they are, to a certain extent, the result of every outburst of popular indignation.

And, we can add, that, in the present instance, the 'Sons of Liberty' were the aggressors in this, as well as in every other respect; and when the lion awoke, they could not expect that either themselves or their abettors could altogether escape without some reprisals being made. We congratulate the inhabitants of the city that they did not extend to greater lengths; but they fell into good hands, for nothing could be more admirable and praiseworthy than the cool and calm demeanour of the Constitutionalists during the whole affair. The Royal Regiment was enthusiastically received by the Constitutionalists, and repeatedly cheered, as they marched along

the streets in the discharge of their unpleasant duties. We are informed, that the arrangements by Colonel Maitland were most judicious. Magistrates, with troops under their command, were stationed during the night at Stellers', Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs; Boyd's, Place d'Armes; and Russell's Quebec Suburbs. The Main-Guard was reinforced; and patrols paraded the streets at intervals during the night. Such, we must add, are the dire effects of conciliation and misgovernment.

**Troubles in the adjoining Province.**—It is expected by some that the Reformers in Lower Canada, will soon come in collision with the Government, as it is administered by the mother country, Great Britain. Others think there will be no attempt to revolutionize the Province by force of arms. We are apprehensive that there will be a revolt, and that some blood will be spilt in reducing the discontented to subjection. We are averse to war—it is not so good a means of settling difficulties as reason, argument and perseverance.

We are not the advocates of oppression, or old defects and long standing abuses in the administration of government. But rebellion on the part of the Reformers in Lower Canada looks to us like a desperate undertaking. We are of the opinion that the connection with Great Britain is highly beneficial to the people of the Province, and that a dissolution of this connection would diminish the business & wealth of the Province. We are opposed to the annexation of Texas or Canada to the United States. We think our country is large enough already. We should rather improve the people than enlarge the territory of the United States. There is danger of becoming rotten before we are ripe as a nation.

While making this remark, we have in mind the barbarous outrages and murders, and the deplorable state of morals and manners in the Southern States, and also the prevalence of mobs and lawless violence in many places in the other States of the Union. We are happy in believing that in this part of our country that all our rights are in as perfect peace and safety as they could be any where on earth and that the strong arm of the law will punish with the utmost rigor those wretches who may violate any of those privileges which are our dearest birthright.—*Franklin (Vt.) Jour.*

### For the Mississipi old Standard.

#### THE FIRE SIDE—No. 48.

It has frequently occurred to me, and I believe common experience justifies the observation, that the bias which is known to exist in human nature to take advantage, on very frivolous grounds of what makes to one's own interest, pleasure, ease or convenience, in temporal matters, may easily glide in to take advantage of the duty which we owe to Almighty God. This accounts for the lax manner in which people attend to their religious duties, especially in the month of November.

The Spectator, if I remember well, informs us that an old French Novelist characterised the month in question, as that in which 'the people of England hang and drown themselves.' The observation, prejudicial as it certainly is to the character of old England, shews that even the inhabitants of the mild climate of France, dread the approach of the gloomy month. And well may all men look forward, with feelings not altogether free of horror, to the approach of November; for it is a season which abounds with deep mud under foot,—cold winds whistling about their ears, and through every chink that either negligence or penury may have left open in their habitations;—and cold rains, sleet or snow, showering or blowing from every point of the compass, and, to thicken the gloom which pervades around, the prospect is still growing worse. This constitutes, in our Canadian climate, the difference between the months of November and April. In the one, the progress from bad to worse is rapid;—in the other, from a bad, to a better state of roads, air, and genial warmth, is cheering, animating and joyous.

In the gloomy month of November, those who are afflicted with bodily infirmities feel them more keenly, and therefore should also feel, that they have the greater need of seeking, that they may enjoy, the cordials which religion has provided for them that are weary and heavily laden instead of being lax in the performance of their religious duties as most people are, when they have the apology of bad roads and disagreeable weather to plead, they should be more devout. But, on the contrary, they are more negligent. They learn to forget God. They are too delicate to travel over bad roads, or to face a cold blast, in their way to the sanctuary, to hear the Gospel of salvation and to unite in prayer to the Father of mercies. One would suppose, from the conduct of many people, that they did not think that the Gospel was to be preached, or prayer to be addressed to the author, of our being, on a rainy day, or during the link of time which connects autumn & winter. In disagreeable weather, particularly of the month of November, we have no need of religion; but what is worse, it is November, in all its gloom and horrors, throughout the whole year, from infancy to old age, in the religious calendar of multitudes in our land. Yet, we may travel, or rather be borne, to the grave, notwithstanding our great care that we run no risk of catching cold in the service of God. When interest, or pleasure calls, there is no apprehension of catching cold. For what we deem profitable, or conducive to our interest and pleasure, we can make sacrifices and undergo labour and fatigue; whereas, conceiving religion, and all its obligations, to be at an immense distance from our present interests, we seek but little pretence to satisfy our minds in a continued course of negligence. If we had a lively faith in our Maker, Preserver and Redeemer, this season would operate on our minds very differently; inasmuch



It winds up the labours of the past summer & autumn, and exhibits in our granaries an abundance of provisions, for our support, during the hard months of approaching winter, and therefore claims our warmest gratitude to Him who gave us a fruitful season, and strength to labour;... It reminds us that there is need to labour for 'that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the son of man shall give unto you,' and that the more earnestly in proportion as the inclemency and painful inconveniences of the gloomy month force upon us the conviction that this is not 'our rest.' 'These remaineth a rest for the people of God,' where the sun no more goeth down and where the streets are paved with gold.

J. R.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 14, 1837.

LOOP ODELL, Esq., of Napierville, is authorized to act as an Agent for the MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

It must forever remain a wonder to all thinking men that a people, in the enjoyment of more substantial freedom & blessings, than any other on the face of the earth, should, in return for kind treatment, be so blind and so infatuated, as to work themselves into a phrenzy of rebellion, for the purpose of obtaining the redress of grievances which exist only in their own imagination. The Canadians have actually been petted and spoiled, by a too lenient Government, for the last seventy years. Rebellion is now commenced against this lenient Government; and it is a matter of surprize and deep regret, that, notwithstanding the bold indications that have appeared for several months of a determination, on the part of the French leaders, and their adherents, to cast off their allegiance, and to maltreat the loyal subjects of the Queen, nothing should be yet done to vindicate the majesty of the laws, or to crush rebellion in its cradle. Those holding the Queen's commission, as Magistrates and Militia Officers, are visited by rebels in the night, and required to violate their duty, their honor and allegiance, by a forced resignation. At the meeting lately held at St. Charles, six counties have thrown off their allegiance to the Queen, and hundreds of men are said to have sworn fealty to a new Regime at the foot of a liberty pole... volleys were fired off at the passing of every resolution... yet no ring-leaders are yet taken into custody—no attempt that we know of is made to apprehend the nocturnal robbers of legal commissions. Loyal men are left to the alternative of either resigning their Queen's commission, or, in case of resistance, single handed, and alone, be shot or burned out. There are men who will resist the atrocious demand at all hazards, and will yield their commissions, only at the yielding of life to superior force. In such cases life must either be taken, or surrendered by the invaded loyalist.

The work of rebellion, on a determined plan, was commenced in Montreal, on the 6th instant. There it met with a signal check, by a brave band of resolute Loyalists. The rebels began the fray by a rush on a few Constitutionalists that were looking on. In a short time the Dorics made their appearance and scattered the rebels to their hiding places. Some property was destroyed, such as the *Vindicator Office*, a circumstance much to be regretted, but the destruction of property is not, and cannot be expected, to remain on one side. The rebels commenced their depredations on property months ago. Their deeds in the County of the two Mountains, at the house of James Stuart, Esq., at L'Acadie, and their nocturnal visits, shew what they mean. The country is in confusion. Peaceable and loyal people know not what to expect. They cannot account for the silence that reigns at Head Quarters. Are the hands of the Executive tied up, by the addition lately made to the Executive Council, from the side of the arch-rebel?

We have heard with admiration of the prompt manner in which the Governor of Upper Canada consented, to allow the Troops, stationed in that province, to march to the rescue of this colony. We hope that the confidence his Excellency has reposed in the militia for home defence and protection will not have been misplaced. Would that we had such prompt decision at home! If we had, rebels would have felt ere now what sort of ground they were treading upon, and what sort of a game they had taken in hand to play.

It is reported that a few soldiers had arrived at St. Johns from Montreal on Friday last, in order to afford protection to those who had been threatened by the disaffected. The news of their arrival, it is said, spread in all directions. The dupes

of Papineau, in the parishes, commenced a gathering from all points, some with sticks... some with pitchforks—some with guns... to the amount of 800; to make a meal of 28 soldiers. We have not heard what was done. The method of making a gathering is thus. A few ring leaders assemble. They go to their next neighbor and compel him to fall in. They go to another and do the same. Like a snow-ball rolling, they increase by every turn, till they have a whole district. The great beauty of the plan is that many must necessarily be brought to the field against their will, and who will therefore turn against them as soon as they meet their friends, the loyal subjects of the Queen.

It may be said that politics are now out of the question. The duty of prudent men is to unite for the mutual protection of their property, their honor and their lives against the illiberal machinations of liberalism.

Since writing the above we have been informed there are at the present time 150 troops including volunteers from the Doric Club, at St. Johns.

In the Agricultural Report of last week, we omitted the following Gentlemen's names, who are entitled to premiums:—

On Cows.  
Thomas Wightman 4th  
Stevens Baker 5th

Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as Messrs. Caron, Lindsay, and McCord, were returning from a meeting of the Officers of the Quebec Militia Artillery, which had been held at the Albion Hotel, they were attacked by a gang of ruffians who issued out of one of the taverns in the Market-Place, and most dreadfully beaten. They would probably have been murdered but for the interference of some of the neighbours, who in rescuing them came in for their share of the blows. We learn that a young man named Allen, clerk to Mr. Scott, hearing the riot, came out and afforded essential service to the party assailed. He was very actively engaged, having no less than three of the ruffians to contend with at one time, all of whose blows he returned with a liberal interest, though he suffered severely in contending against such odds. Messrs. Lindsay and McCord are more cut than Mr. Caron, but all bear sufficient marks of the brutal violence of their assailants. Some of the fellows are in custody, and it is hoped that the whole will be discovered.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Yesterday afternoon a battalion company of the 66th Regiment under the command of Lt. Rainsford, proceeded, in the steamboat St. George, to join the Light Company of that Regiment at Sorel. Another company, will reinforce the post as soon as the Barracks are ready for their accommodation. Ensign Davenport, is attached to the company which left the garrison yesterday; it is not certain what officer will command the third company destined for that garrison.—*Id.*

*Review of the Troops at Windsor by Her Majesty.*—On Thursday afternoon (as was stated yesterday) the Queen reviewed the first regiment of life guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Henry Cavendish; the 12th lancers, commanded by Colonel Barton; and the 2nd battalion of grenadier guards, under Colonel Jeddrell. The review took place in the Lower Park.

Her Majesty, upon a gray charger, richly caparisoned, and dressed in the Windsor uniform, decorated with the star and order of the garter, arrived in the Home Park at three o'clock attended by the Prince Charles of Lichtenstein, & Baron Reisdach; Lord Hill, the general commanding-in-chief; General Sir George Quintin, equerry of the crown stables; the Marquis of Conyngham, lord chamberlain; Lord Torrington, the lord in waiting; Lord Alfred Paget, equerry in waiting; the Hon. Charles Murray, groom in waiting; and Master George Cavendish, page of honor, in their respective uniforms. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Miss Cavendish, her Majesty's maid of honor, were also mounted in the royal suite.

After the royal salute her Majesty rode along the ranks and inspected the troops with great minuteness. They then passed her Majesty in parade order; the infantry in slow and quick time, and in column at quarter distance. The cavalry at a walk, trot, and gallop, left in front.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express to the officers commanding the different corps, in the strongest terms, her Majesty's high approbation of the appearance and discipline of the troops.

Her Majesty left the ground at half-past four, escorted by the lancers.

Nothing could exceed her Majesty's graceful deportment on horseback, and the scene altogether was of the most gratifying description. A great many families of distinction were in the Park, and the North Terrace was completely crowded with spectators.

**Died.**  
At Waterloo, on Thursday the 2d inst., Mrs. Garlick, wife of Capt. W. A. Garlick, in the 35th year of her age. Mrs. G. had passed through scenes of affliction, having in January, 1836, narrowly escaped with two children the devouring element of fire, while three others of them were burned with the house in which they lived. She

was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and died in the full hope of future bliss beyond the grave.

**Wanted,**  
**HAY**  
A few Tons of  
at this Office, immediately.

**NEW GOODS.**  
In addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

**Dry Goods,**  
suitable for the Fall and Winter season: together with  
**Groceries,**  
**Hardware &**



**Crockery,**  
which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.  
**LIQUORS**  
by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

**Salts of Ley and Ashes.**  
**200 MINX SKINS** Wanted.  
All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN.  
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31—tf  
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received and is now offering for sale at his Store in Bedford, a full assortment of

**Fall & Winter**  
**GOODS!**  
comprising a variety of

**Broadcloths,**  
**Ladies' Chinchella Capes,**  
**Fur Caps, &c. &c.**  
a large assortment of

**Groceries,**  
consisting of a variety of

**Teas,**  
Tobacco, Molasses,  
Raisins, Salaratus,  
Cassia & Spices,  
of all kinds, of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.

Will pay CASH, and the highest price, for  
**Rye, Corn,**  
**Oats & Barley.**  
And, also, immediately after the 15th instant, is desirous of purchasing 100

**STORE HOGS,**  
to be delivered at his Distillery in Bedford.

And is also under the necessity of calling on all those indebted to him, whose notes & accounts are now due, to make payment on or before the first day of January, next.

P. H. MOORE.  
Bedford, November 1st, 1837. V3 30—6w

**Wainwright's**  
**PREMIUM**  
**Cooking-Stoves**  
A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.  
October 31st 1837.

**Notice.**  
THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, please at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors  
S. WOOD, & Tutors.  
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

**N. B. WANTED,**  
**2,000**  
**GOOD Cedar Rails,**  
to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3—28tf  
J. C. S. W.

**Notice.**  
To Whom it may Concern!  
A Note given by me to JACOB C. C. Esq. of Brome, for Fifty Dollars, payable in Neat Cattle in this present month, has been paid in full; and, therefore, whoever buys said note buys an article of no value.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.  
St. Armand, 21st October, 1837. V3—28tf

**WANTED,** a Leader for the Division of Ex-General T. S. BROWN. One warranted neither to fall when knocked down, nor to run when the division is defeated, will meet with encouragement. In fact none else need apply.  
Ex-General Brown's office,  
Montreal, 9th Nov., 1837.

**WANTED,** for GENERAL BROWN'S Division, an experienced POULTRICE MAKER; also, a few CRUTCHES with revolving Knees and Leather Knee Caps. Specimens, accompanied with Sealed Tenders, left at the Commissariat Office of the 'Sons of Liberty,' will be attended to.  
A TRUMPETER who can sound a Retreat, will meet with an engagement.  
Montreal, November 9, 1837.

**GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,**  
**IRON, HARDWARE,**  
**Groceries**  
**&**  
**Dry Goods!**

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

**NEW STORES.**  
St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.  
JOHN THOMSON & Co.  
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Township and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

**Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad**  
**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal. From Laprairie.  
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.  
9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M.  
12 3 P. M. 5 P. M.

From St. Johns. From Laprairie.  
Cars, by Locomotive. Princess Victoria.  
9 o'clock, A. M. 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.  
1 P. M. 10 1-2 P. M.  
Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.  
From Montreal. From St. Johns.  
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.  
10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.  
4 P. M. 2 P. M.

First class Passengers through. 5s. 0d  
Second do do do 2s. 6d.  
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day. 7s. 6d.

Children half price.  
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

**A Card.**

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.  
Montreal, May 13, 1837.

**Commercial**  
**HOTEL.**  
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.  
JOHN BAKER.  
Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6u

**Full Cloth**  
**For Sale.**  
THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand at his Factory, a good assortment of

**Full Cloths**  
**&**  
**Flannels,**  
of almost all colors, which he offers for sale very low for CASH, Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase a good article, will do well to call and examine both quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OMIE LAGRANGE.  
St. Armand, Oct. 16, 1837. V3—57tf

**Land Agent and Accountant.**

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

**BOOKS OF REGISTRY,**

in which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.  
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2m.  
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

**TO PRINTERS.**

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust's Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.  
New York, April 19, 1837.

**PRIZE MEDALS.**

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habits, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it. The Essays to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.  
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

**Book-Binding**  
**&**  
**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.**

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

**Caution!**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

**\$73,60,**

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June, 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,  
JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.



Noyan, Oct. 25, 1911